

# Communication Need of Immigrants: Instruments, Ways, Messages

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## Abstract

*In the last 50 years, people around the world have moved to other geographies and they met new lives, often experienced problems. Immigrants needed the most communication and wanted to communicate their problems with others. Migration has caused huge problems, people are overwhelmed. Immigrants had long time adaptation problems, could not communicate with people around them. Immigration is one of the most widespread mobility and major problems of recent times in the world. Migrations, which were formerly made domestically, have now moved to the international arena and have become one of the basic dynamics of the world economy. However, each migration brings with it a number of problems. Sociological and cultural problems, economic problems, migrants' new settlement adaptation, and migration become a heavy burden. Migrants can not easily break their emotional ties with the places they have migrated to, and they have been suffering for a long time. The new living space filled with foreign elements is perceived as an unrecognized place, and fear and insecurity arise. People in the new living are also cautious, so they can not communicate quickly. Communication is the greatest need of migrants.*

**Keywords:** Migration, Communication, Adaptation, Language, Culture.

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# Göçmenlerin İletişim İhtiyacı : Enstrümanlar, Yollar, Mesajlar

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## Öz

*Göç, dünyadaki son zamanların en yaygın hareketi ve büyük sorunlarından birisidir. Dünyanın dört bir yanındaki insanlar, son elli yılda başka coğrafyalara taşınmış ve sıkça sorun yaşayan yeni hayatlarla tanışmışlardır.*

*Göçmenler iletişime çok fazla ihtiyaç duymuşlar ve sorunlarını başkalarıyla paylaşmak istemişlerdir. Göç hareketi, büyük sorunlara neden olmuştur ve insanlar bu hareketten fazlasıyla bunalmışlardır. Göçmenlerin uzun zamandır uyum sorunları vardır ve etraflarındaki insanlarla iletişim kurmakta güçlük çekmektedirler.*

*Daha önceden yurt içinde yapılan göçler, günümüzde uluslararası arenaya taşınmış ve dünya ekonomisinin temel dinamiklerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Dünya'ya yayılan para temelli siyasi sistem ve bu sistemin ekonomik, teknolojik altyapısında göçleri şekillendirmiştir. Ancak, her göç hareketi beraberinde bir takım sorunlar getirmektedir: Sosyo-kültürel problemler, ekonomik problemler, yerleşim adaptasyonu göçmenler için ağır bir yük haline gelmiştir. Ne kadar hazırlıklı olursa olsunlar göçmenler mutlak bir şaşkınlık ve uyum sorunu yaşamaktadırlar. Göçmenler, göç ettikleri yerlerde ayrıldıkları vatanları ile olan duygusal bağlarını kolayca koparamazlar ve uzun zaman acı çekerler.*

*Yabancı unsurlarla dolu yeni yaşam alanı, tanınmayan bir yer olarak algılanır; korku ve güvensizlik ortaya çıkar. Yeni yaşam alanındaki insanlar göçmenlere temkinli yaklaşır, bu yüzden göçmenler iletişim sorunu yaşarlar. Konaklama ve beslenme en önemli ihtiyaçlar gibi görünse de göçmenlerin yaşadığı psikolojik sorunlardan dolayı iletişime daha fazla ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.*

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Göç, İletişim, Uyum, Dil, Kültür.

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## **Introduction**

Migration is one of the main problems of the world in the modern age. One of the biggest problems faced by migrants who move from one place to another for different reasons is the problem of harmony and communication (Heavey vd., 1996: 799). Migrants often suffer from emotional depression and burden in the new settlement where they relocate, adapting to existing conditions and communicating with people around them. Immigrants and asylum-seekers, who do not feel themselves at first place in the new settlement, also have psychological problems in a short time because they have difficulty in communicating (Zhu, 2015: 17). Adaptation and orientation trainings are provided and adaptation is facilitated in order to facilitate the integration of migrants or asylum-seekers in new settlements and to facilitate their lives in some countries such as Canada and the United States, .

This study examines the concept and practice of migration starting from the nature of immigration, evaluates the communication problems experienced by migrants and asylum seekers and proposes convenient ways for migrants. In recent years, wars, conflicts, racial or religious reasons have accelerated the migration and many countries in the world have started to struggle with the problems caused by immigrants or asylum seekers (Kofman, 2018: 42). Migration is now a huge global problem.

In 2015, there are 244 million migrants in the world (WorldMigrationReport, 2018: 13). Migration is experienced not only in certain regions of the world. Migration is experienced in developed countries and also in underdeveloped countries. Migration changes the demographic structure and changing the demographic structure causes communication problems (Jensen, 2004: 58). Thus migration causes many problems in a society and in a developing economy.

Migration, which is the reality of changing the entire habitat and the world emotionally rather than changing a place, firstly leads to insecurity and anxiety. In a new setting, people are looking for people, acquaintances, and objects they can trust (Gurieva and Kinunen, 2014: 180). While psychological effects of migration vary depending on the

personality traits, characters, experiences and accumulations of people, a constant condition becomes the need for communication. Because of the physical and emotional changes experienced by the people who migrate, they need communication environments and people who can share their feelings and opinions and explain themselves (Esses et al., 2010: 643). Due to the communication needs of migrants, some states form private institutions or institutions.

Human beings, as well as other people, have a relationship with the objects in the area and the place where they live. This means new relations with the new environment and assets (Wickramasinghe and Wimalaratana, 2016: 26). Undoubtedly, it is directly related to the concepts of migration, existence, identity, sovereignty, status, and directly affects the position and roles in human relations. In this context, some people or groups may also migrate to change their status, identity or roles, or with sovereignty accounts (Kasnauskiene and Seskaite, 2012: 147). Migration emerges as a multifactorial movement that cannot be based on a single cause, sometimes due to material and sometimes non-material reasons.

Communication emerges as the biggest problem of immigrants. Immigrants have great problems in communication all over the world (Ahad and Banulescu-Bogdan, 2019). For this reason, migrants are organized among themselves in some countries and they have tried to address their communication needs. Some immigrants try to communicate using modern technologies, especially new media (Cinar, 2016: 71). Networks in the new media have brought together migrants and shared their messages. In this context, modern technology has benefited migrants (Park and Waldinger, 2017: 37). Some research focuses on the organization and communication of migrants with digital media.

## **Migration Theory**

Immigration, which is one of the biggest problems of the world, is transformed into a disaster with the problems of immigrants communicating or not communicating. It is one of the main problems that migrants can communicate, explain and understand both among themselves and with people in the place they migrate (Iversen et al., 2013: 75). Migrants, on the

one hand, try to carry the memories of the places they are sent emotionally, while still trying to keep them alive, while also trying to adapt to where they came from. They are trying to communicate with each other and with other people in the place where they live in a new atmosphere in the humanadaptation process, which they have been forced too hard (Vansea and Boso, 2014: 63). Communication, which is a natural requirement of humanity, must be resolved in every situation.

Lee, who described immigration as a permanent or partial permanent change of the place of residence, did not comment on the other details of the migration (Lee, 1966: 53). Mangalam gave a more comprehensive definition and defined migration as a move away from a geography, creating different effects, with an emphasis on values and social order (Price, 1969: 135). Peterson evaluated migration in three groups as forced migration, immigration and mass migration (Krishnan and Odynak, 1987: 391). Theorists such as Zimmerman and Massey argue that immigration is about absolute money, labor and economy (Gheasi and Nijkamp, 2017: 3). Nowadays, it is known that most of the migrations in the world are made for economic reasons besides war and conflict.

Zelinsky argues that migration is an inevitable reality of the modern age and it also relates the migration to the development of societies (Zelinsky, 1971: 233). According to Ravenstein, migration is experienced towards developing cities (Wright and Ellis, 2016: 21). The industrial cities are attracting people more naturally with their light, glamorous urban charm.

People have migrated from one place to another throughout history, as a result of migrations to resources, where resources and yield are abundant, there are problems of power, sharing, education and communication (Verschueren, 2008: 31). The existing means of communication, tools, roads or guides were often inadequate, and migrants experienced problems for a long time. According to the macro-migration theory, population of immigrants increase in large capitals (Wimalaratana, 2016: 26). Micro theory, on the other hand, speaks of migrations of personal material.

In the modern world, which is governed by the capitalists and the

monetary equivalent of almost everything, migrations are realized by making business, wages and money calculations (Abramitzky and Boustan, 2016: 36). According to immigration theorists, the period of individual migration has been over, and the period of international mass migration, in which global capital has led people and shaped by markets, has begun (King, 2013: 28). In the modern world where physical existence and human relations become increasingly complex, the problems experienced by the immigrants have also increased.

Various sociological theorists, who set off from Wallerstein's work (1974), have linked the origins of international migration to the structure of the world market, which has evolved since the 16th century, not by the division of labor market into specific national economies (Druckman, 2001: 243). According to this theory, the influence of capitalist economic relations on environmental and non-capitalist societies creates a mobile population prone to immigration abroad. According to this theory, the expansion of the surrounding capitalist relations creates a mobile population that is prone to migrate abroad in non-capitalist societies (Massey et al., 2014: 24). In the modern world, almost all of the younger generation are inclined to migrate and migrate.

## **Anatomy of Migration**

Migration is an action to find better, more comfortable and safer physically and spiritually is defined as a sociological and anthropological. The fact that migration is now an intercontinental movement is interpreted as the fact that people, in spite of all possibilities in the modern age, feel safe and unwell (Brettell, 2009: 665). Migration since the early ages is mostly due to concerns about nutrition and shelter, then with security concerns and in the modern age with work and money concerns.

Roughly, migration, which is defined as people being displaced for different reasons and living in another place, is characterized as a movement that causes economic, political, cultural and many other effects all over the world and leads to many problems (Dingle and Drake, 2007: 119). Political problems, disagreements, customs, education and work obligations, marriages, job assignments, religious and racial reasons lead

people to immigration (Khan et al., 2012: 28). Some of the immigrants are willing / voluntary, while others are made obligatory or involuntary.

One of the necessary conditions for human life is the feeling of belonging to the place where man lives. Feeling belonging to the place where he lives, brings with him confidence and peace (Ralph and Staeheli, 2011: 525). Migration is damaging all these. People can not find in the new settlement where they have left before they lived and left. This is a spiritual state (Leon and Dziegielewski, 1999: 77). Newly settled place, the environment is very similar to the old, even though the people there are very familiar, initially due to the first foreigner concerns and concerns are experienced for a while.

Migration is not only a physical movement, but perhaps an affect that affects a person's spiritual existence and behavior. In this context, communication, which is basically a spiritual action, is gaining a new form with the migration and immigrants feel the need for communication (Collett and Gidley, 2012: 34). Although migrants move to a new place with new hopes, dreams or promises, the effects, memories, friendships, material or spiritual remnants of the place they live in before constitute some problems. At the very least, they need intensive communication to share troubles and to get used to the new place as soon as possible (Taglieri, 2013: 141). At this point, they need tools, environments, guides that are easily accessible.

Migrants who are in a state of surprise and anxiety because of physical and emotional change are looking for people from where they are prepared to migrate, to feel close to themselves, to discuss their concerns, and to learn what can be done where they migrate. The facilities and activities provided by the official institutions on this subject are very useful (Arbogast, 2016: 63). Migration, which is a struggle for survival, is no longer an individual or a group, it is a social movement. Every phase of migration directly affects the society and leads to new forms and structures in social structure (Wiese, 2010: 149). Most of the migrants are settled in the same or near places, because they are concerned about continuing to live by adapting to the new settlement.

## **Character of Communication**

Communication, which is a compulsory action to be a human being, does not change from geography to geography, climate to climate, genetic structure or political regime such as other humane features; the most natural elements of the most natural form of developing human interaction (Ruggiero, 2016: 14). Basically, the communication action based on understanding and telling involves the efforts of transferring people's thoughts, feelings and views to other people. The communication process, which consists of a transmitter transmitting a message, a channel for transmitting the message, a receiving element receiving the message, and the feedback, which is the complementary message sent by the receiving element back to the transmitting element, is the humane that brings people together, understanding, reconciling, merging, integrating, solving problems. It is a process (Cereci, 2002: 64). The communication action, which is the result of human mental efforts, requires a rational logic as in other areas of life (Sayles, 1987: 67). It is the intellectual conditions required by the communication process to regulate the thoughts, emotions and views of the human being, in which environment, by which means to use, which rhythms to repeat and in detail the other elements of communication.

Taking into account the actions, productions and remnants of the history, it can be said that all the efforts of people are towards transferring their thoughts, thoughts, feelings, impressions to other people and future generations (Morreale et al., 2000: 21). It is seen that all the elements that make up the life of the art products that enable other people to understand themselves are formed on the basis of explaining, understanding and communicating. People believed that by communicating, human beings will find a way to feel human and to share life with other people (Cereci, 2002: 28). The communication adventure, which they started by using natural ways to establish the easiest and most accurate communication, has reached the techniques that convey the messages in the highest quality and eye-catching manner in the age of technology.

Communication, both physically and culturally far away from each other, bringing together people, bringing together and sometimes they have



the quality of a whole (Constantin, 2014: 2013). Many different tools are used in the communication processes, which often bring people who are unlike each other closer, and bring them together on a consensus basis. Through communication, individuals learn to recognize each other and themselves, learn what kinds of relationships and collaborations with each other and how they can participate in production (Stafford and Reske, 1990: 277). The relations developed with communication accelerate the process of creating culture and civilization.

Communication is a process that involves every message a person wants or wants to share with other people. It is mentioned about the communication actions that occur between more than one person to communicate from the recognition, to see from seeing, to see from the point of view to communicate, to derive from the act of conveying, and in the name state communication. Because communication is an action that takes place between more than one person, it is the basis of civilization, which means living in a decent manner. Communication contains speaking, thinking, reasing, observing, writing, looking, understanding, realizing and many other civilization components (Murray, 2017: 13). Immigrants first want to feel that they are human and therefore, they want to communicate as the first requirement of being human.

Immigrants have more messages than others because of trauma of migration. They are the people who need communication the most (Hargie, 2016: 33).

### **Communication Problems of Immigrants**

The first problem experienced by those who migrated to a new settlement is the problem of belonging to the newly settled place. This is because the effects of the old settlement, where the emotional migration begins, still remain intact in the memory, in the emotional world (Kenneth and Naerssen, 2003: 72). Migrants encountering a new environment and new people are trying to adapt to the new settlement by looking for a familiar acquaintance, an article, a voice. It's not time to feel any belonging. Everything is very new and unfamiliar (Roa, 2016: 237). A new settlement, the new people, the new conditions to get used to and to feel self-educated, large-minded

people in a shorter time for real people, uneducated, narrow-minded people have great problems in this regard (Reed-Danahay and Brettell, 2008: 69). Especially those who migrate due to economic or cultural reasons feel that they belong to the new settlement after a long time, some of them do not have this feeling.

While migration is a heavy psychological burden in itself, there is also a physical weight of migration. Preparation, transportation, preparation of new settlement area, installation of goods, infrastructure expenses etc. it is a great distress for man (Niebuhr, 2006: 21). At the new place of migration, trying to keep some pieces of old life alive is another problem. Leaving old life alone is a cause of depression (Kaushik and Drolet, 2018: 9). One of the biggest problems of immigrants is their fearful and cautious attitudes at the place they migrate, as well as their cautious behavior towards the people they settle in. In the beginning, no one quickly adopt and communicate with each other (Budarick, 2016: 173). While the process of adaptation and adaptation is sometimes completed in a few days, sometimes it takes months, years.

One of the issues that migrants suffer most is that they cannot find someone who will introduce them to the environment and culture and introduce themselves to the inhabitants. They clearly need a guide (Kofman, 2018: 42). Almost everyone who immigrates is trying to be with the people who know the same fate in their immediate surroundings, who come from the same place, if possible, they already know. A new environment, new people and a new culture always confuse, sometimes turn into obsession (Romankiewicz et al., 2016: 104). When migrants cannot communicate with those around them, they are stretched, they think they are inadequate, they are overwhelmed.

However, the first subject to which migrants are compulsory is the need to adapt to the conditions and culture of the place they are newly settled (Fielmua et al., 2017: 165). Like other indigenous people, migrants must first respect the law and then respect ethics and social values. While it is difficult to follow the rules introduced for the first time under the heavy burden of immigration, adaptation with the help of the people in the region

is facilitated (Gemenne & Blocher, 2016: 8). One of the first conditions for adaptation and orientation is the provision of adequate means and means of communication for migrants (Madsen and Naerssen, 2003: 72). Migration researchers constantly study on the communication needs of migrants.

Immigrants try every way to get rid of the severe trauma of migration. They continue their partnership by establishing simple civil society organizations in many places (Schmidtke, 2018: 151) Immigrants form transmission channels through social media and communicate each other in some countries (Dekker and Engbersen, 2014, 411). Seeing each other in digital networks makes immigrants happy.

## **Conclusion**

Migration throughout the world since the early ages has reached a dimension that even the administrations cannot control with the modern age, and individual or group migration has turned into international mass migrations. Migrations due to political, economic, social and other causes are not only physical displacement, but also cause spiritual consequences and problems. Migration has also changed the form and meaning for the money based, capitalist and colonialist approach of the modern age, and the migration based on labor, wages and monetary interest accounts has increased. The effects of immigration did not only remain material, but there were spiritual problems that would undermine the emotional structures of the migrants.

The biggest problem that migrants face at the place they migrate is communication. Abandoned by leaving their important values where they came from, people who migrate cannot leave their old life emotionally and want to share their memories, aspirations and distresses and adapt to the new settlement areas as soon as possible. For this, they need people, available ways and tools to communicate with. Because they have so much to say, they are very comforting to listen to. For this reason, in their new world, they need shelter, nutrition facilities, more than money, communication environments and tools.

While some states are trying to address the migrants' communication needs through institutional means, the indigenous peoples of some cities

help them to adapt and orient themselves. While providing the official opportunities for the immigrants to solve the communication problems, adapt them to the new settlement as soon as possible and enter into the positive communication processes with the people around them, the whole community should be educated and assisted the immigrants.

In some countries, migrants organized and tried to adapt to the cities. Modern technology and especially new media help them much and immigrants communicate each other via new media and networks. Although migrants use all opportunities, they still have communication problems. National and local authorities have a great responsibility in this regard.

The problem of migration requires not to tolerate migrants, but to manage migration in a systematic way.

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